



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—September 17, 1909.

LABOR'S CARNIVAL DURING PORTOLA WEEK.

THE JAPANESE QUESTION.

LABOR'S DUTY OF THE HOUR.

THE "CHRONICLE" AND DARROW.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN ENGLAND.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR UNION
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LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. VIII.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1909.

No. 31

THE JAPANESE QUESTION.

By Charles Darwin Shields,
Before Los Angeles Central Labor Council.

The subject that has been assigned to me for this evening's meeting is that of local Japanese conditions, as they now exist within our great state of California. I know of no greater subject that is before the people of our state, or in fact the Pacific Coast today, than the Japanese question.

Going back no further than 1893 and following the immigration of Japanese into our country up to the present, the figures from the report of the commissioner of immigration of the United States are very striking during the year. In 1893 there came 1,380; 1894, 1,931; 1895, 1,150; 1896, 1,110; 1897, 1,526; 1898, 2,230; 1899, 2,844; 1900, 12,635; 1901, 5,269; 1902, 14,270; 1903, 19,968; 1904, 14,264; 1905, 10,331; 1906, 13,835; 1907, 30,226; 1908, 16,000.

Remarkable as are the figures bearing upon the immigration of Japanese to our country, I do not think that they represent the true increase, as thousands of Japanese have doubtless come to our country of whose entrance no record has been made. They have come from Canada and Mexico. It has been estimated that the number of Japanese who have entered in this manner for many years equals the number who were admitted through the custom house. Upon this question the Commissioner General of Immigration of the United States says in his report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907: Japanese laborers in large numbers are and have been for months flocking to both Canada and Mexico.

That in the vast majority of cases their intention (usually formed, it is believed, before embarking for the voyage over) is to enter the United States, the Bureau is convinced. In other words, these laborers merely use foreign contiguous territory as a place of temporary sojourn while perfecting plans for proceeding to points in this country. Reports received from immigration officials located in Canada and along the Mexican border show beyond question that such is the case, while California leads the list in the greatest number of these Oriental subjects.

The relative proportion of this Oriental population when compared with the population of our own state, is comparatively small, yet in spite of this, resentment is felt towards them very generally by certain sections of this state, that have any considerable numbers of these Asiatic people. This resentment is deep rooted and is not the passing sentiment of a restless day. The Japanese coming here, look upon this country as a place which will furnish men with immediate work at good wages, and probably with some remote, or uncertain idea of making this their home. The immigrant from the Orient has lived in a country where he has received something like 10 or 15 cents per day for his labor. He is willing to work long hours, and is willing to accept for his labor less than the minimum wages paid to the white laborer. Certain handicaps that exist compel him to do this. He does not know our language. He is not as skillful at first as our own laborers. He is not supplied with a large amount of money, and is compelled to earn the means for his subsistence. The result is apparent. He establishes a scale of wages that he can with difficulty raise after he does know our language, and after he has become proficient as a workman. He labors for a rate far

(Continued on Page 6.)

Labor's Carnival During Portola Week, from October 16 - 24, Going To Be a Success.

Last Sunday the general committee in charge of the Labor Carnival during Portola week held a well-attended meeting. The following sub-committees were appointed by President George W. Bell of the Hall Association:

Executive—W. P. McCabe, R. Cornelius, Leo Michelson, J. J. Field, E. H. Lomasney, Will J. French, Andrew J. Gallagher.

Finance—W. P. McCabe, E. H. Lomasney, David McLennan, B. B. Rosenthal, Harry Gildea.

Music—R. Cornelius, J. A. Keogh, M. E. Decker.

Light and Grounds—Leo Michelson, John O'Connell, D. Campbell, W. R. Hagerty, Max E. Licht.

Display and Decoration—J. J. Field, T. A. Reardon, B. B. Rosenthal, John O'Connell.

Special Days—E. H. Lomasney, James Bowlan, James McTiernan, William Wright, W. R. Hagerty.

Reception—Andrew J. Gallagher, Charles T. Schuppert, James McTiernan, James Bowlan, Burt LaRue.

Press—Will J. French.

B. B. Rosenthal was elected as the committee's representative to arrange the detail work of the carnival. During the week he has been in consultation with the gentlemen of the theatrical profession who are arranging the shows. In addition, the numerous concessions require the attention of a man who can speak for the Labor Council interests. It is gratifying to know that many applications have been received for stands inside the grounds, thus showing that the consensus of opinion that thousands of visitors will enter the gates each day is well founded. The vendors of peanuts and pop corn, and similar diversions from the serious side of life, are wide-awake individuals, and their judgment can be relied upon as indicative of a record attendance.

The Labor Council representatives will pass on all the shows that will grace the Central Theatre grounds at Eighth and Market streets. The theatrical men will also assist to see that no performance is given to which one could have the least objection.

As before stated, the object of the Labor Carnival is to provide funds for the San Francisco central body to erect a labor temple. The present structure is of a temporary nature, and before many years go by the lease will expire. With the strength of the trade-union movement in this city, it stands to reason that a building at once a home and an ornament to San Francisco should be erected. It undoubtedly will.

The days from October 16th to 24th have been set aside for the carnival. The committees are working energetically to provide amusement and recreation for the hosts who will visit the grounds. There will be a heavy influx of visitors who will gladly avail themselves of down-town amusement. Added to these are the scores of thousands interested, directly and indirectly, in organized labor. The small entrance fee of ten cents has been decided upon. For this sum there will be provided several free shows, and the industrial exhibits, which will be quite a feature.

LIFE INSURANCE FOR WORKINGMEN. By Richard Caverly, Boiler Makers' Lodge No. 25.

A Contrast in Life Insurance.

To the People. Letter No. 12.

"The annual statement of the Royal Arcanum for 1908 discloses again the fatal plight into which an assessment order has fallen. There can be no reasonable hope that it will survive more than a few years, for its burden of old members is steadily increasing," says the "Life Insurance Independent" for May. Continuing, this publication says: "There is a distinct dividing line between the members who are paying their full current cost of insurance, and those under 60 years still showing a surplus of assessments paid over death losses, while the members of 60 years of age and over are showing an excess of death losses over assessments."

For only two ages, 57 and 59, is there a deficit shown, while for all ages under 60 it is shown that the assessments exceed the death losses by \$1,491,670.38. This would be an insufficient margin for a company which was bound to maintain a level rate, but the Royal Arcanum has not been able to accumulate this \$1,491,670.38, as the excess of death losses among the members 60 years and older has eaten a big hole into the surplus on younger members.

With the exception of ages 69, 70 and 71, the assessments contributed by the members 60 years old and over were insufficient to meet their current death losses, the net deficit among these members being \$715,111.15. Deducting this from the surplus on the younger members, the net gain in assessments over death losses for all the members is only \$776,559.23.

This is a slight improvement over the previous year, the mortality in 1908 having been a little more favorable than in 1907. The excess of assessments in 1907 was \$723,891.21, and in 1906, \$1,291,559.42. That the Royal Arcanum will in the near future find the losses on its old members wiping out the surplus on the younger members is a fact which admits of no doubt.

What then? Disaster and disappointment.

The order is constantly suffering a decrease in the paying class of members, and an increase in the non-paying class. The record of membership for the last four years is decidedly against the order. The Royal Arcanum is now carrying \$63,000,000 insurance on 25,000 members 60 years of age and over. In each of the last three years there has been an increase in the membership.

On the other side, the insurance on members under 60 years has decreased each year since 1905. In 1908, while the insurance on old members increased \$3,606,000, the insurance on younger members decreased \$11,531,000.

In the three years since 1905, the insurance on ages 60 years and over increased \$14,805,841, while for ages under 60 years it decreased \$68,715,500.

Unless the law of nature has been repealed, and the man aged 70 or 80 years is assured as long a time to live as the man aged 20 or 30 years, there can be only one sequel to the present trend of affairs in the Royal Arcanum.

No regular company has ever permitted all its business to run off, for the reason that when the business gets small, companies usually reinsure, having ample funds for that purpose, and thus retire from business, as many legal reserve com-

panies have done in the past, thereby securing all policyholders against loss, either death claims or cash surrender values.

There is a notable case on record showing the soundness of the legal reserve system in the United States, that assessment insurance could not endure. Moreover, it is all the more remarkable since this company was considered to be practically insolvent nearly twenty years ago. This was the National Life Insurance Company of the United States, with nominal headquarters in Washington, D. C., and actual headquarters in Chicago. The rates charged by this company were so low as to be considered by many as insufficient. It had been made the catch basin for all the bad business of a number of insolvent companies through reinsurance, and it was barely able to qualify as having the requisite reserve on $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, American experience standard, as required by law, with its capital of \$1,000,000 practically entirely dissipated. Since then it has done no new business, but its report to the Illinois department for 1897 shows assets of \$1,950,050, while all the policies in force at their face value amounts only to \$1,754,765. It follows, therefore, that this corporation could easily pay off these policies in full without demanding any further premiums, and still have nearly \$200,000. Its actual reserve liabilities on these policies is \$913,432. The remainder of the amount insured under the policies is considered to be covered by premiums still to be received upon them, and interest which will be furnished upon the funds up to the time death occurred.

The mortality of this company for the year 1897, although it has done no new business for about twenty years, was safely within the expected losses, according to the actuaries' tables.

A confession of weakness comes from the fraternal orders themselves, when I state that sixty-eight of the leading fraternal beneficiary societies, which assembled in Buffalo in 1907 in session of the National Fraternal Congress, passed the following commendable resolution:

"We urge the enactment of laws providing as follows:

"First. No society shall be organized in or admitted to any state after July 1, 1907, that does not collect adequate rates, according to the above mentioned standard.

"Second. All societies doing business in any state should collect adequate rates from new members admitted after January 1, 1909.

"Third. Members paying inadequate rates should be placed in a class by themselves, but should be permitted to transfer to the adequate-class rate, at attained ages, without expense or medical examination, within two years, and the funds of the two classes should be kept separate."

The difficulty of obtaining legislative correction is chargeable to the enormous political power which these fraternal are able to swing. An amazing condition is that a so-called "fraternal"—a fraternal that is fraternal in name only, abuses its power, and must bring disaster eventually to policyholders.

Letter No. 13 deals with savings-bank life insurance.

"It is never safe, nor is it ever right, to depend upon some one else doing what you know you should do yourself. Your responsibility is in no way lessened, nor can you excuse yourself for a plain duty neglected or unperformed, by the plea that you thought some one else would certainly attend to it."

John B. Peirano of Cooks' Union, No. 44, is in St. Winifred's Hospital suffering from sciatic rheumatism. He is receiving the best attention possible from the North American Hospital Association. ***

Men and Measures

Theodore Johnson, recently secretary of the Cooks' and Waiters' Union, and who has taken a very active part in union circles while in Vallejo, has departed for San Francisco to accept a situation in that city, says a Vallejo exchange. Mr. Johnson's associates in the union movement extremely regret that it was necessary for him to leave here, for they are all of the opinion that he is an exceptionally good man and union worker.

John R. Alpine, seventh vice-president of the A. F. of L., and international president of the plumbers, gas and steam fitters, was a visitor to this part of the state during the week. He came in response to the call of duty, and was entertained by his fellow craftsmen. Mr. Alpine was in consultation with the officials of the Labor Council, and proved his worth to his high standing in labor circles.

H. J. Conway, national president of the Retail Clerks' Protective Association, was the only candidate who obtained the necessary number of endorsements to have his name placed on the official ballot as successor to the late Max Morris, secretary-treasurer. Mr. Conway will move from Chicago to Denver. Max E. Licht of San Francisco will step up to the national presidency, under the laws of the organization.

The Citizens' Alliance of San Francisco is still in trouble, we are not sorry to say. The hero of the Boer war, Captain John McKinery, has not only left his comfortable position as C. A. manager, but is wanted to pay sundry bills. Mr. McKinery, according to lengthy newspaper reports, forgot to pay club bills, sundry I. O. U's, and other incidentals.

Germany has 82 sanatoria for tuberculosis, which hold over 20,000 poor consumptives; the cost of each sanatorium is about \$100,000. Through organized effective methods, Germany has reduced the death rate from consumption by one-half throughout the nation. In the German army, tuberculosis has diminished 42 per cent during the past 20 years (from 3.3 per cent per thousand to 1.9 per cent per thousand of the effective force).

A dispatch from Sweden says the government has appointed a special umpire to endeavor to reconcile the forces in the industrial dispute.

J. W. Gano, prominent in the Building Trades Council of San Jose, was killed in an automobile accident on September 11th. His wife was seriously injured.

James E. Roach, general organizer of the A. F. of L., visited San Francisco during the week. His work in the northwest was highly praised. At a farewell meeting Ed. Rosenberg said: "Brother Roach should carry back to the east this message: That we are making laws to give the people power. We have the initiative and referendum, and with that as a foundation, we are building a permanent structure."

Watsonville (Cal.) employers and employees are combining in an effort to close all stores on Sunday mornings.

At a recent meeting of the New York Typographical Union it was decided to appropriate \$2,500 for the members who are at present out of work.

The Carpenters' Union of Spokane is preparing to erect a \$20,000 hall in that city. The union has practically all the funds necessary to carry out the proposition.



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The "LABOR CLARION'S" Forum



LABOR'S DUTY OF THE HOUR.

By Representative Labor Men, in the "American Federationist."

The proper solution of this issue must rest, in large measure, upon the intelligence of the working people. It should be considered and discussed rationally and dispassionately; and the voice of labor, true to its history and its tradition, should go forth with renewed courage and emphasis, requesting and demanding a progressive improvement in the conditions under which the toilers live and work, together with such reforms in the law and in the administration of the law as will secure to them and to their posterity the fullest measure of justice and opportunity. To this they are entitled. They should be satisfied with nothing less.—John Mitchell, Second Vice-President A. F. of L.

The workingman observes the courts exercising and apparently enjoying powers and extraordinary privileges founded only upon custom and not upon law, wherein they declare unconstitutional and null and void laws that Congress enacted that tend to protect him and his fellows in their rights. He is not unmindful of the narrow construction given words and phrases when that course will favor his adversary, and sees the will of the people as exemplified in a law set aside and nullified by those who have no other authority but precedent and custom for their actions.—H. B. Perham, Eighth Vice-President A. F. of L.

If judges can legally defame and orally abuse in expressing opinion, or stating assumed, invented, assisted, or established facts, are they above suspicion, bias, and prejudice, or readiness to grant appeal in behalf of dominant power?—Frank Duffy, General Secretary United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

Shall the working people of America keep quiet and refrain from talking about the courts and bear all the injunction abuses that are now being heaped upon them for fear of being looked upon as un-American and enemies of law and order? Such seems to be the policy advised by some who profess to be the friends of the working people. I do not agree with this policy at all. When the courts are wrong we have the same right to criticize them as we have to criticize any other class of wrong-doers. That is the principle upon which this government is formed and in it lies our hope of preventing wrongs from creeping in and overthrowing the right.—W. D. Mahon, President Amalgamated Association Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.

The record of this struggle, if written in terms measurably consistent with the importance which it is bound to assume in the light of historical perspective, will afford a study no less inspiring than that contained in any other page that records the deeds performed "on the world's broad field of battle."—Walter Macarthur, Editor "Coast Seamen's Journal."

The attempt to suppress constitutional liberty and to deny labor the right of free speech and free press, received an unqualified endorsement when Justice Wright delivered his opinion in the case of Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison, who had dared exercise the fundamental right of citizenship guaranteed them by the constitution of the United States.—John Williams, Secretary-Treasurer Amalgamated Association Iron, Steel and Tin Workers.

The right of free speech is inherent in man. Without it we could not enjoy the privilege of discussing any grievances that might require redress, either of a private or public nature. Since the first establishment of government, even in its crudest form, those who have abrogated to themselves autocratic and tyrannical power, not sanc-

tioned by their subjects or approved by the common people, have struggled desperately, even when it required the sacrifice of thousands of lives, to suppress fair, open criticism or free speech. The exercise of free speech has always tended to promote human progress, to aid in the elimination of the social evils, to encourage the spread of intelligence, and to strengthen all that is good and noble in the human race.—Cal. Wyatt, General Organizer American Federation of Labor.

BEWARE.

Beware of the fellow who insinuates, but does not make an honest charge; he is not only dishonest, but is a coward at heart, with a perverted mind as well. The church, fraternal, social and labor organizations are frequently rent asunder by the miserable pervert who casts insinuations against the character or motive of another, without any reason or foundation, except personal spite or aggrandisement. He is a moral degenerate who seeks to create discord, bad blood and finally dissension and disruption. Fortunately the best element in organized labor have become accustomed to these people, and their influence is largely destroyed. Good men, however, are frequently driven out of organizations simply because they are so constituted that they cannot or will not stand slanderous abuse. The movement needs all the assistance it can get from the best and ablest minds, and above all, needs honest men as officers. The honest man is not afraid of an honest man who makes an honest, straightforward charge against him, but no one is safe from the miserable, contemptible, backbiting character assassin. This moral pervert is always making insinuations and usually without any foundation upon which to base them, and has done more to retard progress than any other agency employed or in operation.—Ex.

"Cheerfulness is a duty we owe to others. There is an old tradition that a cup of gold is to be found wherever a rainbow touches the earth; and there are some people whose smile, the sound of whose voice, whose very presence seems like a ray of sunshine, to turn everything they touch into the gold of pure friendship."

The city printing in Danville, Ill., will hereafter bear the union label.

Editor S. L. Landers of the "Weekly Bulletin of the Clothing Trades," humorously asks the "Labor Clarion" this question: "Where's Larger?" In a late issue we told of a farewell dinner given to John P. Frey, who was said to be going to meet Samuel Gompers, "the only other delegate from the United States" to the British Trades' Union Congress. Inasmuch as B. A. Larger, who weighs 250 pounds, was also elected a delegate, the question seems natural. In order to do penance for the oversight, we printed on August 6th this paragraph, which evidently escaped the eagle eye of Editor Landers: "A farewell dinner was given B. A. Larger, general secretary of the garment workers, in New York on July 28th, prior to his departure as a fraternal delegate, for Ipswich, England, to attend the British Trade Union Congress. Larger goes as the representative of the American Federation of Labor."

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Equal to any \$15.00 Clothing

THE JAPANESE QUESTION.

(Continued from Page 3.)

lower than the wages paid to white laborers for doing the same work. The office of the Asiatic Exclusion League, from estimates based upon the wages received by thousands of laborers in the city of San Francisco, does not hesitate to say that the wages which the Japanese receive are from 40 to 50 per cent lower than the wages received by the white laborers doing the same character of work.

This is not the only way the presence of the Oriental laborer is detrimental to the interests of the white workman. For years the American laborer has been struggling for a shorter work-day. He has desired more time away from daily routine for himself or for his family. He has so far succeeded that the eight-hour day is becoming more and more universally recognized. From statistics carefully prepared by the Asiatic Exclusion League of San Francisco covering thousands of Japanese workmen, it is shown that the Japanese laborer works from ten to fourteen hours per day, where the white laborer works about nine hours. No one can successfully maintain that such competition as this does not tend to lower the condition of the white laborer. The white laborer is not accustomed to living as the Japanese laborer lives. He demands better food and better homes. A single room will furnish all there is of home for from six to ten Japanese, and this poor accommodation would not be considered as worthy by the most modest American workman. Living in such quarters, working longer hours for lower wages, the Japanese laborer is a menace to the great body of American workmen, and a great menace to the best interests of our entire people. It has been said that the Japanese laborer does the work that the American laborer will not do. Yet such is not the case. The bright Japanese has entered the lists against workmen in almost every line of labor. There are tailors and there are printers; there are engineers and machinists; there are miners, clerks, shoemakers, barbers, jewelers, office boys, hotel and restaurant keepers, photographers, section hands, carpenters, painters, bricklayers, paperhangers, plasterers, gardeners and farmers, and scores and scores of other workmen who are Japanese and they are in our own state of California competing with our own American laborer, and in some instances have succeeded in driving the white laborer away from certain sections of this land, especially in the fruit districts. So they are finally coming to monopolize first one line of business, then another, and buying land and homes and eventually possessing the country. Already in some parts of this state this process is well advanced. In several places the Japanese not only do nearly all the work, but they own or lease a majority of the farms and homes.

The Asiatic can live so cheaply that no white laborer can hope to compete with him in the cost of living, and most right thinking men agree that it is not best that the white laborer should be forced or expected to compete with him in this regard. Besides the Asiatic has usually no family to support and no children to educate. As a result of these conditions, whenever Asiatic laborers invade any field they soon come to monopolize the farm and other common labor, and so the white man is driven out entirely. This is the case in the fruit orchards of Vacaville, largely in the raisin vineyards of Fresno, and wholly so in the berry fields and apple orchards of Santa Cruz county and also the seed farms of Santa Clara county. So disastrous to the white laborer of California has this Asiatic competition become, that just in the past year soup houses were opened in San Francisco, Oakland, Los Angeles and other cities of California, to feed the unemployed white laborer.

On the other hand, it is claimed by some em-

ployers of labor that Oriental labor is absolutely necessary to the development, even to the existence of their industries on the Pacific Coast, and that only with this labor can they resist the unreasonable demands of the labor unions. None of this is true. Farm and common labor has never been excessively high on the Pacific Coast, and as yet the Japanese laborer here has not entered the mechanical trades to any great extent. It is in these occupations that the higher wages are paid, but that says nothing for the future. If it were true that our Pacific Coast industries cannot be developed without Oriental labor, I think it were better that they never be developed at all, than that our white laborers should be degraded or driven out by contact with these Orientals. It is the stock argument of the selfish who wish to add to their profits by bringing in cheap labor that unless they can get it they cannot keep on with their business.

The American slave buyer of the last century satisfied his conscience and answered the objections of the opponents of the traffic in human flesh by the same kind of arguments. He loudly proclaimed that without the slave trade he could not procure his house servants and cultivate his cotton fields.

We still have the race problem which his selfishness imported, the ultimate solution of which no man can see. And we shall import into the Pacific Coast another and a worse race problem than the south had to solve unless the result is prevented by wise and patriotic legislation.

But it is not true that Oriental labor is necessary for the development of the Pacific Coast. Of course if the Oriental is allowed to go there freely, the white laborer, knowing that he cannot compete with him, will not go there. It would be foolish to expect him to do so. But if you keep out the Oriental there is no possible reason why the white laborer should not go there and receive a better wage than paid the Orientals. It has been said that people of different color and widely separated racial tendencies do not live side by side under the same flag in peace and harmony.

The conditions of a few to whom wealth has been granted bears little relation to the welfare of any nation. Our nation cannot be higher than the general conditions of the masses of our people. If the masses of our people are prosperous, our country is prosperous. If they are not prosperous, if they are not content, then in that degree does our government fall short of the great responsibility that the people have reposed in our political institutions. Going back and taking the report of the State Labor Commissioner for 1907 and 1908 we find within our state a total of 45,000 Japanese, distributed as follows:

San Francisco and vicinity, 12,000; Los Angeles, 6,000; Sacramento, 6,000; Fresno and vicinity, 3,000; all other parts of state, 18,000. Total, 45,000.

Out of this number 14,000 are farmers owning an area of 12,000 acres, sending back to Japan \$5,633,000 yearly. There are more than 1,000 Japanese laundry workers in San Francisco, 24 employment offices, 85 lodging houses, 86 restaurants, where meals are served as low as 10 cents per meal; 11 bath houses, 19 shooting galleries, 40 barber shops, 300 shoe repairing shops, 100 house cleaning companies, brokers, bankers, doctors, dentists and express companies.

The people of California have a deep seated and abiding conviction that nothing short of an exclusion statute along the lines of the Chinese exclusion act will stop or even check the tide of Oriental immigration that has set in from Japan to the Pacific Coast. In the absence of this statute, I believe that the immigration will go on without much reference to business conditions in this country, and in a few years California, like Hawaii, will become little more than an Oriental colony.

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Municipal Ownership

Proposed Stockton Street Franchise Opposed. By Edward P. E. Troy.

The Stockton-street franchise, the first to be granted since the grafters were removed, will come up for final passage in a week. Its conditions are infinitely worse, and more harmful to the interests of the city, than any franchise ever before granted. Under the pretense of this grant, rights are given in the proposed municipal railway on Geary street that will hamper and prevent its development, and may render its successful operation impossible. This is the most dangerous franchise yet attempted to be granted by any Board of Supervisors.

A majority of the public utility committee—Supervisors Johnston and Murphy—reported against it. They, and Supervisors Jennings and Connolly, voted against it. Twelve supervisors voted for it. Two were absent. Fourteen votes are required for its final award. Some of the daily press misstate the facts, and try to deceive their readers about this franchise.

The worst provisions are: The city must grant the company "reciprocal transfers," and pay it one-half of the regular fare. It cannot be compelled to issue a transfer on a transfer. No such protection is secured to the city. If the municipal railway exchanges transfers with the United Railroads, it will have to pay half of the fare for each transfer. The same passenger will be entitled to transfer to this Stockton-street line. Under this franchise, the other half of the fare must be paid to this company. Carrying passengers for nothing would prevent the city from transferring with other roads.

This "franchise" even requires the city, should it secure transfers for its municipal lines, to secure the same privilege for this company! The dangerous provision that Abe Ruef put in the Parkside and Crosstown franchises is in this one. The charter gives the city the right to use ten blocks of any "street" over which a franchise extends. This franchise confines the city to the use of ten blocks of the "tracks." As the road will run on two streets, the city is thus cheated, and its right reduced from twenty to ten blocks.

The charter provides that all of the property on the streets of any company granted a franchise shall belong to the city at its expiration. This franchise provides that the "road track and bed" shall revert to the city but not the tunnel or subway. Yet, should the road be purchased, the tunnel must be paid for.

It is pretended this franchise permits the taking over of the line by purchase, after fifteen years. It provides, though, that the city must pay seventy-five per cent of all the money expended in building and equipping the road, personal accident damages, and fifteen per cent additional! Even cars, and other equipment, worn out and discarded, must be paid for. All systems of railway accounting make "damages" part of "operating expense." Under this franchise, the city might have to pay ten times the value of the property to get possession of it.

The city is restricted in the right to examine the books of the company to "the gross receipts." If the city exercises its right under the charter to grant any other company the right to use ten blocks of this company's line, not only must the other company pay one-half the cost of the roadway and track, but this franchise provides that it must also pay to this company one-half of the fares it receives! The franchise provides for a wage of \$2 per day for carmen, although the city is paying \$3 to street sweepers.

This franchise cannot be amended to protect the city's interests. It must be defeated. Protest against it. Watch the supervisors who vote for it.

THE MENACE OF MANILA CIGARS.

The New York central body has forwarded the following letter to all state federations, central bodies and the labor press:

Excerpt of a letter to Mr. George W. Perkins, president International Cigar Makers' Union, by Mr. William Bancker, of Springfield, Mass.:

"Being very much impressed with your articles on the Philippine tariff bill, I wish to call attention to a phase of the question, which so far as I have seen, has been entirely overlooked, namely, health. And if it becomes a law, which seems to be a foregone conclusion at the present time as the trade has offered itself as a sacrifice.

"I would like to have the following published in our 'Journal,' hoping it may be of some use to our locals in fighting these goods.

"I served two years in the Philippines in the army, mostly around Manila, and out of curiosity I visited a number of shops there. Now, every soldier knows the uncleanness of the average Philippino, and if you ask him he will tell you that many a poor fellow came home in a box by too close association with them, as they are poison to the white man. They are all affected with a skin disease and a large majority are covered with open sores or scars. Leprosy, beriberi, cholera, bubonic plague and other infectious diseases, are, as everyone knows, prevalent there. They sit half naked and work and scratch, while the air is rank with the smell of decayed fish and coconut oil, which the women use on their hair. Now, imagine one of these natives, whose teeth have rotted black by the constant chewing of the betel-nut, biting out heads, which I took particular notice to see if they did, and using their spittle to help paste the heads on their work, and you can form some idea of what the American smoker will get when the trust dumps these famed Manila cigars on the market. The United States Government spends thousands of dollars to quarantine against these Asiatic diseases, and when one leaves the island for this country, himself and effects are thoroughly disinfected, and in the face of all this our law makers propose to put their seal of approval on this bill which will put into the mouths of thousands of our citizens a most prolific means of contagion, and if, as I firmly believe, it will be the means of infecting those filthy Asiatic diseases into the blood of the American people, the present administration can thank itself for it. I believe that even the trust smoker, if he has these things brought forcefully upon him, will think twice before purchasing these goods."

A man who had been convicted of stealing was brought before a certain judge, well known for his tender-heartedness, to be sentenced. "Have you ever been sentenced to imprisonment?" asked the judge, not unkindly. "Never!" exclaimed the prisoner, suddenly bursting into tears. "Well, well, don't cry, my man," said his honor, consolingly; "you're going to be now."

GOOD HALLS TO RENT.

In the Labor Temple, at 316 Fourteenth street, near Mission, there are some excellent halls to rent. Full information may be obtained on the premises. ***

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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1909.

"Much has been said of the physical sufferings and ill health caused by over-crowded dwellings, but the mental and moral ill health due to them are greater evils still. With better house room and better food, with less hard work and more leisure, the great mass of our people would have the power of leading a life quite unlike that which they must lead now, a life far higher and far more noble."—Marshall, "Present Position of Economics."

The Cleveland (Ohio) central labor body has declined to expel the electrical workers, by a vote of 15 to 1. Secretary Frank Morrison has been so advised.

E. H. Misner of the machinists has an article on apprentices in the last issue of "The Monthly News Letter" of the California Metal Trades' Association. A plea is made for proper teaching of the trade, adequate compensation, and co-operation to avoid the evils of either too many or too few apprentices.

From many sources have come words of commendation on the appearance of the Labor Day issue of the "Labor Clarion." Those friends and exchanges who have expressed their satisfaction are hereby thanked. One valued letter came from a professor in the department of economics at Stanford University.

Miss Ellen D. Megow, treasurer of the National Refugee Defense League, talked most interestingly to the Labor Council last Friday night, on the attack on human freedom made by the authorities of the United States and Mexico in imprisoning men and aiding their return to certain death in the adjoining republic, for the alleged crimes of taking part in industrial and political controversies.

A number of our exchanges continue to print the huge black emblem of the "American Labor Press Association," despite the exposure of the concern at the hands of the Chicago Federation of Labor. There was a general belief that the big-name institution was a scheme of schemers. Now that one of the largest central bodies has told the labor papers the truth, it is surprising that the sign hasn't reached every w. p. b.

So many excellent issues of a Labor Day character reached our exchange table that it is difficult to enumerate them. Among those we recall are "The Iron City Trades Journal" of Pittsburg, "Labor Leader" of Baltimore, "Labor Journal" of Rochester, "Colorado Industrial Review" of Pueblo, "Organized Labor" of San Francisco, "Union Reporter" of Canton and Alliance (Ohio), "Peoria Weekly Gazette," "Labor Record" of Youngstown (Ohio), "Western Laborer" of Omaha, "Tacoma Labor Advocate," "Chronicle" of Cincinnati, and "The Tribune" of Sacramento.

THE "CHRONICLE" AND DARROW.

On September 8th the San Francisco "Chronicle" published an editorial on the Labor Day celebration and Clarence S. Darrow's speech at Shell Mound Park. After some of those platitudes we know so well about "fine appearance," "excellent drill," and "manly bearing," in referring to the parade, the Darrow address was dissected insofar as it was needed to make a "Chronicle" argument. This paragraph was quoted, and Mr. Darrow was stated to have the courage of his convictions:

"The closed shop is unjust, unfair, unjustifiable and cannot be sustained by logic. * * You go even further when you declare that a child shall not learn a trade, just as the steel trust limits its product so that it can get higher prices for its output. Even worse than this, you tell the employer that you will limit the work you will do. Why do you do this? Because you are afraid that you will be out of work."

The "Chronicle" says in continuing the discussion:

"The lesson which Mr. Darrow sought to teach was that by the triumph of socialism all would have work with good pay, which is the reverse of truth. The surest way to provide work for all is for every worker to produce all he can, so as to make it profitable for the employer, who will find it impossible, whatever his wish to prevent workmen from sharing the profit. It is true that employers will tyrannize if they can, but they at their worst are no more tyrannical than organized labor when in absolute control."

While Mr. Darrow used the words as quoted, he went a good deal further, and to reproduce a section without reference to the deductions of the speaker is to leave the "Chronicle" readers in the frame of mind that the orator's talk had been epitomized.

As a matter of fact, Mr. Darrow said that competitive civilization is warfare, and that the strike and boycott on the part of labor, and the blacklist, the lockout and starvation on the part of the employer, are the weapons of this warfare. So long as it is to the interest of the employer to purchase raw material and labor in the cheapest market and to sell commodities at the highest price, the interests of labor and capital cannot be identical. Mr. Darrow distinctly said that the closed shop and various limitations were to be deplored, but he also said they were absolutely necessary under present economic conditions.

Mr. Darrow declared that the labor problem and that of the distribution of the product which it involves can never be settled justly and equitably until the resources of nature which are now monopolized by a few men are returned to the people, to whom they belong as their birthright. So long as the privilege of exploitation is enjoyed by a few, labor will continue to walk in the industrial treadmill and the trade union will have to be maintained as a weapon of defense.

The genius of man, Mr. Darrow declared, has solved the question of production—it remains for the intelligence of the race to settle the question of distribution. Bountiful Mother Nature has supplied enough food for all mouths, enough covering for the backs of all human kind; production has been so perfected that the burdens of labor should be lightened and the matter of sustenance should be but a mere incident of existence. Only the ignorance, the folly, the incapacity of mankind is responsible for the condition which prevails today in the war of classes. But Mr. Darrow did not paint a picture of pessimism. He declared that progress is the eternal law of life. The race is young, only some millions of years old; it has not learned much yet; it may be a billion years before it will be wise, but evolution is tending toward a higher state of civilization, the extinction of industrial warfare and the establishment of a higher civilization in the co-operative commonwealth.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN ENGLAND.

There is no problem as pressing as unemployment. All over the world it faces men and women. We know the earth and its resources are ample to sustain in comfort all its inhabitants, and that it is a mockery to have people starving when the granaries are laden with wheat and the ground is ready to grow all that is needed.

In England especially is the despair of the poor bringing home to the people self-evident truths. The politicians cannot dodge the issue. Speaking at Swansea in Wales, Lloyd-George, one of the members of Britain's government, said:

"I could name twelve men whose average income during the worst days of depression would suffice to maintain in comfort during the whole of one month at least 50,000 workmen and their families.

"I am not one of those who advocate confiscation, and, so far as I am concerned, honest capital put into honest industries for the development of the trade and commerce of this country will have nothing to fear from any proposal I shall ever be responsible for submitting to parliament.

"But I do, without fear of misrepresentation, say that the first charge on the great natural resources of this country ought to be the maintenance above want of all who are giving their labor and brain and muscle to its cultivation and development.

"During years of prosperity the workman had helped to create enormous resources of wealth; hundreds of millions were added to the national wealth during each cycle of plenty; and, surely, in view of these millions, something might be spared to preserve from hunger and torturing anxiety those who had helped to create that great wealth.

"There was nothing capital need fear so much as the despair of the multitude."

The English papers referred to Mr. Lloyd-George's speech as "striking," considering his position in the cabinet.

In Manchester, England, the "Times" has devoted a section of its space to contributions under the heading "Unemployment—do we really wish to prevent it?" Lewis H. Berens, treasurer of the League for the Taxation of Land Values, is one of a number of men who have expressed their opinion. He says, in part:

"As a matter of fact, not only is the problem of unemployment, like the problem of poverty in the midst of plenty, comparatively easy of solution, but all attentive to the subject are today well aware of the direction in which alone the key to the solution is to be found. As Karl Marx indicated, and as Henry George demonstrated beyond the possibility of dispute, the modern system of industry, to which the presence of the unemployed is admittedly essential, is based upon the expropriation of the industrial masses of our people from the land of the country in which they live and work.

"But once make the land of the country available to the industry of the people upon equal and equitable terms and conditions, and those dastardly twin social crimes of poverty and unemployment will trouble us no more. In no other way can they be permanently removed from our midst.

"But, and here's the rub, no unemployed would mean no surplus labor. No surplus labor, or 'reserve of labor,' though it would mean very largely increased earnings for the wage earners, would also necessarily mean very largely reduced appropriations, little or no surplus value, for the rent, dividend and wage takers. Slave owners involve slaves; millionaires involve paupers; unearned wealth involves unemployed as well as unrequited labor. Those who desire the one must welcome the other. If we would be honest with ourselves, we must admit this fact to ourselves. If we would also be honest with others, we must admit it to them."

NOTES FROM THE QUAD BOX.

A. F. of L. Secretary on Pressed Steel Strike.

In our last issue we dealt with the strike of the unorganized workers at McKees Rocks, employed by the Pressed Steel Car Company. Excerpts were printed from a letter written by Frank Morrison, secretary A. F. of L., to Secretary Charles Nagel of the Department of Commerce and Labor. Below are reproduced paragraphs taken from Mr. Morrison's communication.

To show that the company had no inclination to overlook anything, this paragraph is quoted:

"Under the name of the Fidelity Land Company the Pressed Steel Car Company owns 200 double houses in Schoenville. These rent for \$12 a month for four rooms, well ventilated, but without water in the houses. The rent money is taken out of the pay envelope of the boarding boss; and when this is not enough, the claim is made that it has been taken out of his lodger's pay. A laborer cannot afford to rent one of these houses unless he fills it with lodgers. That is their purpose—lodging houses."

Mr. Morrison quoted the words of the Rev. A. F. Tonor, pastor of St. Mary's Catholic Church of McKees Rocks, to the effect "that the conditions under which the employees of the company work and live are such that they are unfit for publication;" and that "they are a disgrace to our civilization."

After emphasizing the need of a thorough investigation in view of the evidence submitted, the A. F. of L. secretary wrote, as a summary of fact:

"That the Pressed Steel Car Company is especially favored by the United States government; that this company is enabled by a protective tariff to place a much higher price upon their products than it could if they were on the free list; that this company, because of the tariff enjoyed by the iron and steel industry, collects a vast sum of money each year from the American public; that the new tariff law has just been enacted; that the representatives of the great iron and steel companies set up the plea that if the present tariff was continued on their products the benefits would accrue to their employees, and that if the tariff was not enacted they would be forced to reduce the wages of their employees; that because of such information being submitted by representatives of the iron and steel companies, who desired a still higher tariff, the present law was adopted in good faith by the last Congress."

* * *

Farmers' Organ Discusses Labor Day.

In the last issue of "The California Co-Operator," official publication of the California Division of the Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union of America, appeared these words:

"It is unfortunate from a fraternal point of view that Labor Day comes at a time of the year when every minute of the farmer's time means more to him than at any other season. With his crops ripe, and requiring to be cured before the first Fall rain, which is due to come at any time after September 1st, he feels that he cannot participate in the festivities and recreations of the day. The hearty manner in which the invitation to be represented at the San Rafael meeting of the State Federation of Labor was accepted at the County Union meeting indicates that the farmers are fully in touch with the struggle that labor is having with those 'who toil not neither do they spin.' (This expression is not used in the arbitrary sense that does not recognize any but men who work with their hands as laborers, but applies to those who are constantly grasping for the share that represents the difference between the total cost of production and the money received from the consumer.) In the common fight against this class, the farmer, as the producer, is vitally interested as much as the laborer, and if the Farmers' Union shall never accomplish more, the bringing this fact home to thousands of heretofore thoughtless farmers will

fully repay all that it has cost, for, with this union of interests, there will come a rapid alignment of these two forces on the same side of economic questions that will compel results sooner or later. With this realization and with the almost super-human battles won by labor as an inspiration, the farmers who have accomplished so much in so short a time should not sit down bemoaning that which has not been accomplished, but should look up, look forward, to climb the hill just ahead. What if it is steep, and not even a goat path in sight? The hill behind offers nothing but an opportunity to slide to the bottom, and without ambition and determination there is where the man who stops will land."

* * *

Another View of the Japanese.

David Starr Jordan, president of Stanford University and versed in fish lore, is on record as describing Japan as "the gentleman nation," and he has had some energetic things to say of the "agitators" who have protested against unrestricted immigration. It is strange—and yet, not so strange after all—how men's views change when their interests or hobbies are directly concerned. For instance:

Dr. Jordan, in his proper desire to care for the denizens of the deep, has run afoul of citizens of the "gentleman nation." He describes those Japanese who are active in the way of pelagic sealing and raids on seal rookeries as "pirates and buccaneers," and adds that they "have disregarded every international law in regard to the killing of fur-bearing animals." Proceeding, the good doctor says:

"In 1885 there were 2,000,000 seals on our islands, in 1891 there were 900,000, in 1896, 200,000, and now there are, I understand from reports from friends, but 50,000.

"What the American people want to work for is an international game law. We should all agree that the water should not be robbed of those animals that cannot be restored."

We probably are all agreed in the efforts to protect the fishing industry, for indiscriminate slaughter depletes the resources of the nations.

But isn't it equally important to preserve a white standard of civilization from a Japanese influx that tends to lower accepted ideals, and which comes in unnatural competition with the storekeeper and the wage earner?

* * *

Open-Air School For Consumptive Children.

New York is to have an open-air school for consumptive children. It will be situated on the roof of the Vanderbilt Clinic. Already about twenty poor little ones stricken with the dread disease have reported for admission, and an experienced teacher from the regular staff of public school teachers has been appointed to take charge of them. The chief object of this open-air school will be to teach the children in a manner adapted to their enfeebled condition, and at the same time to keep them in the fresh air under constant medical supervision, and to provide them with at least one healthful, nourishing meal a day. For it is a well-established fact that fresh air and wholesome food constitute the only effective remedies in the treatment of tuberculosis. It is believed that a majority of the children treated in this manner will be entirely cured, and the instruction received in the open-air school will then enable them to return to their proper grades in the public schools.

A similar open-air school was established in Boston about two years ago, and the results obtained were most encouraging. As it has been repeatedly shown that an appallingly large percentage of children attending our public schools are infected by the germs of this disease, it is not only desirable but absolutely necessary to establish such schools for the special care of these unfortunate children in every large industrial center of the country.

THE SITUATION IN SWEDEN.

The Swedish strike, now in its eighth week, continues with unabated energy. C. E. Tholin and John Sandgren, the Swedish delegates who were sent here by the strikers to collect funds, have received the following cable dispatch:

"Stockholm, Sweden, August 31, 1909.

"In their struggle for their right to organize, the Swedish working class has now conducted its general strike for four weeks.

"Hitherto the government has remained passive, but now it and society outside of the workers have openly turned against the strikers. Reckless lies are being circulated against the working class.

"In spite of this, in spite of threatening hunger, in spite of all that the ruling class may do, we are determined to stick it out. The situation remains unchanged, and unbroken ranks of workmen confront the employers.

"The class spirit is strong, and the strikers are determined on 'no surrender,' up to the last ditch.

"We are cheered and sustained by what the workmen of all European countries are doing to aid us. They are devoted to our cause and support it magnificently.

"Looking toward America we are counting on the sympathy of our class brothers there. We dare to count on their powerful economic assistance which is now necessary for us in our struggle.

"LANDSSEKRETARIATET,
"HERMAN LINDQVIST,
"ERNST SOEDERBERG."

The Swedish general strike is now assuming a new character, as evidenced by the following cablegram received by the Swedish-American newspaper "Arbetaren" ("The Worker") from the president of the Swedish National Organization of Workers:

"Stockholm, September 4, 1909.

"Arbetaren," 28 City Hall Place,
"New York City.

"The gigantic struggle continues, though the situation is somewhat changed. Work will be resumed on September 6th only with such employers as do not belong to the Swedish Employers' Association. Against the latter the fight continues, embracing 163,000 workers. The struggle is now limited to the association that declared the lockouts. With continued economic assistance the immense struggle must be continued until a satisfactory settlement of the whole conflict has been reached.

"For Landssekreteriatet,
"HERMAN LINDQVIST."

As appears from the above cablegram, the workmen have scored their first victory, in so far as they have succeeded in effecting a break in the ranks of the employers, previously united.

But even with the situation thus improved, the fight is of vital importance to labor the world over.

These 163,000 workers are all organized, and the employers will no doubt go to unlimited sacrifices to try to crush out of existence the Swedish, and thereby all Scandinavian, labor organizations. If the Swedes should lose this battle, which they cannot possibly afford to do, labor will have received a setback the world over, from which it will take years to recover.

Therefore, financial assistance from the world is needed as much as ever, and the workers of America should consider this fight as their own.

Send all appropriations and contributions direct to

"LANDSSEKRETARIATET,
"STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN."

JOHN SANDGREN.

New York, September 4, 1909.

Baltimore women have opened a campaign for municipal suffrage. They are very much in earnest, and it is reported that every woman's club in the city is interested.

Labor Council—Alameda County

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held September 13, 1909.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., President William Spooner presiding. Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Credentials—Iron, Steel and Tin Workers—W. Harbridge. Cooks and Waiters—Geo. Blanvelt. Bakers—Frank Nelk. Beer Drivers—K. Knockel. Ordered seated.

Communications—From International Electrical Workers, by Reid, Murphy and Sullivan, stating their side of existing controversy; filed. From A. F. of L., referring to standing of Flint Glass Workers; filed. From Central Federated Union of New York, referring to action of U. S. Government in admitting Philippine cigars, and unclean conditions of same; referred to Cigar Makers' Union. From Martin Lawler, secretary United Hatters, requesting that business agent of Council attend to matter of putting labels into hats shipped into Oakland to firm of H. Smith & Co.; filed and request granted.

Bills—Business Representative, salary, \$30; janitor, \$8; Pacific Telephone, \$5; Home Telephone, \$2.50; Gas Co., \$4.80; "Labor Clarion," \$2.70; Labor Day committee, \$236.85. Ordered paid.

Reports of Unions—Iron, Steel and Tin Workers—Agreement had been signed by Judson Co. and all members at work. Solicitors—Getting along nicely; people calling for cards was having a good effect. Bakers—Called attention to card in regard to unfair French bakeries.

Report of Committees — Executive Board — Recommended that agreement and wage scale of bakery salesmen drivers be endorsed by Council; concurred in.

Unfinished Business—Matter of unions not parading on Labor Day taken up. Communication from cooks and waiters requesting that they be excused read, and on motion, union was excused. Motion made and carried that barbers, having failed to parade, they be fined the sum of \$25 heretofore levied by Council. Same action was ordered against Tailors' Union. Motion made and carried that cigar makers be excused for not parading on Labor Day.

Nomination of Officers — President, William Spooner; first vice-president, G. V. Manning; second vice-president, William McDuff; recording secretary and business agent, A. M. Thompson; secretary-treasurer, C. J. Curran; members of Executive Board—H. B. Andrews, A. W. Sefton, Jr.; H. Derolph, A. F. Goodwin, R. E. Glenn, C. Brock, C. A. Drolette, C. S. King and Frank Loring. Further nominations continued to meeting of September 20, 1909.

New Business—H. F. Banker, president Board of Directors Result Laundry Association, made a lengthy statement as to condition of laundry, need of finances to keep it going, etc. Brothers Joslyn and Sefton also spoke along the lines of unions helping financially to sustain the laundry. Bro. Sefton suggested that a committee be appointed by Council for purpose of visiting Laundry Workers' Union and soliciting them to sign up agreement with Result Laundry Association, so that laundry can use label on its work. Motion made and carried that committee of three be appointed to wait on laundry workers. President appointed Brothers Sefton, Andrews and Thompson. Committee appointed at last meeting to visit Royal Arch in interest of Bartenders' Union received instructions.

Report of secretary-treasurer read and accepted. Meeting adjourned at 10:35 p. m.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

A. M. THOMPSON, Secretary.

VALLEJO TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL. Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held September 10, 1909.

Called to order at 8 p. m., President George M. Jewett in the chair. Minutes of the previous meeting read and approved.

Communications—From San Francisco Labor Council, relative to raising of Monticello Steamship Co. boycott; filed. From Board of Trade of Suisun, inviting representation from Council at meeting September 13th, at Fairfield, to consider bond issue; on motion president appointed John Davidson to attend meeting. From American Federation of Labor, relative to Flint Glass Workers; referred to law and legislative committee.

Reports of Unions—Painters—Initiated one, had smoker following meeting. Pile Drivers—Received two applications. Carpenters—Desired to be notified in writing of settlement of Monticello boycott. Ship Joiners—Meet Tuesday, September 14th. Federal—Initiated one, two applications. Cooks and Waiters—Three new members; will ask removal of Philadelphia Restaurant from unfair list.

Reports of Committees—Law and Legislative—Recommend that secretary report progress in matter relative to electrical workers to American Federation of Labor. Labor Day Committee—Call meeting to complete business for Monday, September 13th; reported that Council would clear some \$300 from Labor Day picnic.

New Business—President Jewett appointed five members of the committee on recall of city trustees, as follows: L. B. Leavitt, R. J. Goodwin, K. E. Gray, D. H. Leavitt, G. M. Jewett. Secretary was ordered to have printed 2,000 copies of circular containing form of petition of recall. Council authorized executive council of cooks and waiters to remove name of Philadelphia restaurant from unfair list as soon as unionizing of place is completed. It was decided to pull off tug-of-war omitted at Labor Day picnic following next meeting of Council. Secretary was instructed to write letters to Brother Walter MacArthur and Sister Sarah Hagan of San Francisco expressing the gratitude of the Vallejo Trades and Labor Council for the part they had taken in the Labor Day celebration in this city.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

FRANK M. WYNKOOP, Correspondent.

The Children Non-basted Jacket Makers' Union in New York has just successfully concluded a general strike which lasted three weeks. The victory carries with it an increase of 15 per cent in wages, a reduction of the working hours to fifty-three a week, and an increase of 700 members, with the organization of many new shops.

"There are no millionaires—no professional, legalized, life-long kleptomaniacs among the birds and quadrupeds."—J. Howard Moore.

Orpheum.

Rosario Guerrero, one of the three most famous of pantomimic artists, will appear next week at the Orpheum. She will have the assistance of Signor Paglieri in presenting that masterpiece little story, without words, "The Rose and the Dagger." An entertaining feature of the new bill will be Tom Waters, one of the best of American comedians. Murray and Mack, the celebrated Irish comedians and farce comedy stars, will contribute "A Harlem Argument." An entirely novel and somewhat sensational act will be presented by Spaulding and Riego, comedy trapeze performers. Next week will conclude the engagements of Ed Wynn and Al Lee, Charles Montrell, the marvelous juggler, and Rosa Crouch and George Welch. It will also be the last of Harrison Armstrong's original one-act drama "Circumstantial Evidence." The performance will terminate with a new series of imported motion pictures.

"So you are still looking for an honest man?" "I am," answered Diogenes. "What is the lantern for?" "That's to test him with. I am going to lend him the lantern, and if he brings that back I'm going to try him with an umbrella."

"Isn't there danger," said the timid man, "of dropping things from an airship on the people below?" "That isn't the worst," answered the candid inventor, "You're lucky if the whole airship doesn't fall on you."

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WE are still champions of this label. All our garments are made in our own Sanitary Workshops by Skilled Union Mechanics, and our prices are no higher than the non-union firms.

Our Fall Styles are now ready for your inspection. Open Saturday until 10 p. m.



Kelleher & Browne
THE IRISH TAILORS
7th Street below Market



"Our Reputation Is Behind Every Suit"

Notes in Union Life

Charles Daugherty, State Commissioner of Labor of Oklahoma, has caused the arrest of Fred A. Wilson for alleged violation of the state labor laws. Wilson is charged with having advertised in a Kansas City newspaper on August 5th for pressmen without giving notice that there was a pressmen's strike at Enid, and with having induced a pressman to go from Kansas City to Enid without telling him that the strike was on. The penalty for this offense is a fine of from \$500 to \$2,000.

Statistician J. B. Dale of Vallejo has made his annual report, presenting a most excellent resume of the labor world and its accomplishments.

A. M. Thompson, president of the State Federation of Labor and business representative for the Oakland central body, was instrumental in arranging a settlement between the employees and management of the Judson Iron Works.

George M. Jewett, president of the Vallejo Trades and Labor Council, accompanied by James Robertson, go as delegates to the convention of the Independent Foresters of America at Chico next month.

T. V. O'Connor, president of the International Longshoremen's Association, is in San Francisco visiting the local in order to effect a basis for reaffiliation. The Pacific Coast unions withdrew some years ago, and an effort is being made on the part of many labor officials to settle all differences.

The sailors and other members of the maritime unions are returning in large numbers from the fishing grounds. All the organizations are contributing liberally to their comrades out of employment on the great lakes.

Miss Carrie Parmer and Charles Linegar are on their way to attend the laundry workers' convention in Indianapolis. Miss Annie Brown will be in charge of the local office during Miss Parmer's absence.

The executive council of the State Federation of Labor met last Sunday. A plan for dividing the state into districts for representation on the council was decided upon. It will be submitted to the San Rafael convention.

At the Milwaukee convention of the photo engravers it was decided to increase the strike benefits to \$10 for married men and \$7 for those who are single. The new cabinet is: President, Matthew Woll, Chicago; vice-presidents, John W. Hogan, San Francisco; E. J. Shumaker, Pittsburg; P. J. Brady, New York; secretary-treasurer, L. A. Schwarz, Philadelphia. Andrew J. Gallagher declined renomination for the first vice-presidency.

John I. Nolan is in the east attending the meetings of the molders' executive body.

Follow up the Labor Day enthusiasm by insisting upon union-label products. Another good idea is to hire trade unionists to do your work.

In the agony of the Cook-Pearcy controversy, it is refreshing to read that the former was outfitted in New York with union-made garments, according to reports from the garment workers' officials. Judging from this, it looks as though Cook found the little stick!

Mrs. Louise LaRue left for Chicago during the week, where she will represent the central body in the sessions of the Women's Trade Union League.

Robert Glockling, president of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, who is now in New York, after a tour through the principal cities of the United States, reports that an unusual demand for bookbinders exists everywhere. He believes that within a few weeks all the binderies will be working full time, and that all of the members of his organization will have permanent employment.

LABOR DAY IMPRESSIONS.

By Ed Rosenberg.

In the Portland "Labor Press."

Labor Day for 1909 has been fitly celebrated throughout the country. Another milestone on labor's road leading to the goal of its emancipation from present dependent conditions has been dedicated. This dedication, while marking a year's bitter struggles and much suffering, has in the main taken on the character of a joyful celebration. And justly so. For never before in the history of the American labor movement has a year been crowded with so many attacks from short-sighted greed and autocracy upon the citadels of human rights as built by organized labor. And never before in the space of a single year has labor so well held its own in places of most exposed danger and advanced so far on favorable ground.

The attack engineered by the National Employers' Association against the right to strike and boycott; that is, the attack against the right to refuse our labor to unfair employers and the right to refuse our purchasing patronage to unfair storekeepers, has fizzled out, because it over-shot its mark. The hand of plutocracy shook with fear because the leaders of the American Federation of Labor defied the judge who was chosen to fire at labor's rights in the persons of Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison in the injunction proceedings now so well known. So now the rank and file of the great army of toilers will continue, without fear of damages and of imprisonment, to strike and boycott whenever their rights are infringed upon or fair progress is impeded, unless plutocracy's tools gain new courage. All credit to the leaders who so bravely dared the threats and punishments of unfair employers. Dared it, though, because they knew that several millions of devoted men and women of the trade-union host stood loyally at their back.

The hatters' strike to preserve the use of the union label not only for that craft but for others as well, thus preserving one of labor's most powerful, while most peaceful weapons, is another important chapter the lesson from which is full of promise for human liberty. One after another of the great hat manufacturers of this country are weakening and making peace. While the demand for the hatters' union label should continue, more active than ever, to bring the remaining unfair firms into the union line, victory in the near future is assured.

The great strike of the iron and steel workers at McKees Rocks against the tyranny of the steel trust, where the women and men are defending labor's right to organize, their right to American conditions of labor, is simply another of the many marches and counter marches labor is making on its yearly road towards the promised land, where every worker shall receive the full product of his toil, where every drone will either have to depart for the North Pole or go to work as a producer.

The Danish Parliament has authorized the employment of female lawyers as court assistants and as assistant judges.

Concerning Rates

During the last twenty years one of the very few necessities which has DECREASED in price is GAS SERVICE. The GENERAL COST OF LIVING HAS NEARLY DOUBLED but the gas consumer is paying less for the service we render than ever before, and he is getting better service.

It is fully as much to our interest to make the lowest possible rates as it is to yours.

Two principal factors have enabled the steady decrease in the prices of gas service. One is somewhat cheaper production brought about by invention and development, and the other is greatly INCREASED CONSUMPTION OF GAS.

Twenty years ago the gas range business was in its infancy. Today more than half the total commercial gas used is burned in the kitchen. Gas stoves did not become popular until gas service rates began to fall.

The more service we can sell the cheaper becomes the unit cost of production and distribution. We know far better than critics that the arduous pursuit of this policy is the only one that permits us to exist. We are very well satisfied to continue along these lines.

The cheaper we can offer service the more gas will be consumed, and the greater will become the stability of our business. No legislation or competition can make this any clearer or more imperative.

The problem of the gas manager is the same problem which the retail merchant is forever trying to solve—to increase the volume of his output by following the only certain rule to accomplish it—by decreasing the margin of profit per sale.

We know well that unless we can cover our territory and induce the majority of possible customers to buy our service, it will be only a question of time until a rival enters the field and takes the business we have failed to secure and our own besides.

San Francisco Gas and Electric Company

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Board and Room, \$1.00 per day; \$6.00 to \$8.00 per week. Rooms only, 50c; Family Rooms, \$1.00. Choice Single Rooms, \$2.00 per week up. Board and Room, two meals per day, including three on Sunday, \$5.00 per week up. Single meals, 25c. Free Bus

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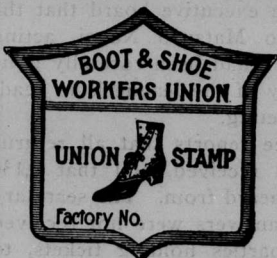
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Union Stamp Shoes for Men, Women and Children can be had if you insist. If you don't insist you are actually an employer of Convict, Unfair and Citizens' Alliance Labor.

The Union Stamp stands for Arbitration, Peace and Liberty in the Shoe Trade. Shoes without the Stamp stand for Convict, Unfair, Non-Union and Alliance Labor, supported by fraud and slander.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union

BOSTON, MASS.

San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held September 10, 1909.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., Vice-President Schilling in the chair; Delegate Roche appointed vice-president pro tem.

Roll Call of Officers—President Kelly absent; minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

Credentials—Electrical Workers, No. 151—W. W. Barden, Robert Miller, vice C. C. Holmes and F. Bartholomew. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From A. F. of L., reviewing the case of the flint glass workers. From the Post Office Clerks, concurring in Council granting their delegate a leave of absence. From Tobacco Workers' International Union, requesting a demand for their label. From Milk Wagon Drivers' Union, enclosing donation for striking box makers. Referred to "Labor Clarion"—From Central Federated Trades Union of Greater New York and vicinity, calling attention to conditions under which Manila cigars are made. Referred to Executive Committee—From Milk Wagon Drivers' Union, requesting a boycott on the Green Valley Dairy. From the A. F. of L., notifying the Council that they must unseat seceding unions of electrical workers under penalty of revocation of charter.

A communication was received from Stationary Firemen's Union asking for a reopening of their case against the engineers in the Independent Laundry. Moved that the request be complied with, and that a committee of three be appointed to confer with a committee of three from the Building Trades Council to attempt a settlement; carried. The chair appointed Bros. Roche, Doyle, and Wright. Delegate E. L. Reguin applied for a leave of absence from his duties as an officer during his attendance at the convention of the International Association of Machinists; on motion the request was granted.

Delegate Sister Parmer of Laundry Workers' Union, requesting that our delegate to the National Women's Trade Union League be instructed to introduce a resolution requesting the endorsement and co-operation of the league in the work of Asiatic exclusion. On motion the request was complied with and the delegate so instructed.

A communication was received from John Sandgren and C. E. Tholin, delegates, appealing for funds on behalf of the Swedish strikers. It was moved that this communication be referred to the executive committee to meet and submit a report at this meeting; carried.

The committee retired and submitted the following recommendation to the Council: "That the secretary be instructed to wire the A. F. of L., to ascertain whether the appeal is from legitimate sources, and, if so, that the secretary be instructed to notify all locals to contribute as liberally as possible, said contributions to be forwarded to the secretary of the San Francisco Labor Council." On motion the recommendation of the committee was adopted.

Delegate Furuseth moved that the privilege of the floor be given to Miss Ellen D. Megow, treasurer of National Political Refugee Defense League; carried. Miss Megow spoke to the Council on the need of prompt action by labor bodies to protect the rights of fellow workers seeking refuge in this country from Mexican oppression. She spoke on the attitude taken by the federal authorities toward the Mexican government, and the latter's persecution of political radicals. She declared that the only hope of protecting American union labor from the cheap peon labor of Mexico lies in speedy action, and she requested the Council to send a resolution of protest to

Washington. She offered the following resolution:

"Whereas, Magon, Villarreal and Revera are in prison in Yuma and Sarabia, Rangel in San Antonio, Adam and Calxto Guerra in Eagle Pass, Silvia and others in Leavenworth prison, and

"Whereas, These people have only tried in a legitimate way to improve labor conditions in their own country and have come here asking the right of asylum; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we, the members of the San Francisco Labor Council, condemn the action of United States authorities in holding these men or in returning them to Mexico." Moved that the resolution be adopted as amended; carried.

Special Order of Business—The chair declared the report of the Commonwealth Club committee now before the Council for its consideration, and the secretary was directed to proceed to read the answers submitted by the committee. Several proposed amendments were put to a vote, all of which were lost with the exception that under the "closed shop" heading, words were inserted making it read "closed or open shop" is a misnomer, etc. Moved to adopt the committee's report. Amended to adopt the report as a whole and that the committee be discharged. Amendment to amendment, to strike out the last part of the amendment calling for the discharge of the committee; carried. The report was then adopted as a whole.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills; warrants ordered drawn for same.

Delegate Casey moved to grant Bro. Kean of Longshore Lumbermen's Union the privilege of the floor; carried. Bro. Kean stated that the longshoremen of the Pacific were to hold a convention on Monday, September 13, 1909, and invited the Council to send the president and secretary. On motion the president and secretary were instructed to attend the convention and express the well wishes of the Council.

President Bell of the board of directors of the Hall Association, stated that the committee on carnival during Portola week had met, and that pursuant to their direction he had appointed the different committees who were to have charge of the arrangements. The committees were read to the Council and are published on page 3.

Receipts—Cooks, No. 44, \$12; Boot and Shoe Workers, \$6; Mailers, \$4; Milk Wagon Drivers, \$8; Blacksmiths' Helpers, \$4; Rammermen, \$2; Pavers, \$2. Total, \$38.

Expenses—Secretary, \$30; postage, \$3; expense for Labor Day, \$5.50; stenographer, \$20; Pacific Telephone Co., \$15.90; "Labor Clarion," two columns in Labor Day edition, \$36. Total, \$110.40. Adjourned at 11:20 p. m.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

Respectfully submitted,
ANDREW J. GALLAGHER, Secretary.

ASIATIC EXCLUSION LEAGUE NOTES.

The regular monthly meeting of the league will take place next Sunday, September 19, 1909, in the Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street, at 2:30 p. m. Delegates are earnestly requested to be present, and all interested friends are cordially invited to attend.

It is reported to the executive board that the matter in reference to Matsuzo Nagai, acting consul general of Japan, had been carefully gone over and that the reply of the league is in readiness for Sunday's meeting.

The picnic committee reports that all returns have not as yet been received, and that 3,130 tickets were yet to be heard from. The secretary was instructed that if answers were not received within a week from parties holding tickets, to again request organizations and members to settle for same.

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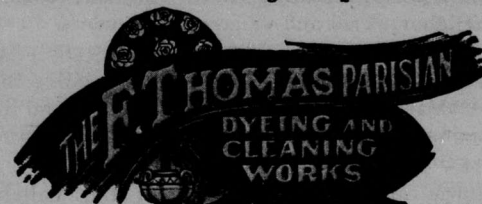
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Men's Suits in 48 Hours

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Union Made
Suits

HAND TAILORED

\$15 to \$25

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LUNDSTROM HATS

ARE MADE IN SAN FRANCISCO
BY UNION MEN.

Four Stores:

1178 Market Street
64 Market Street
605 Kearny Street
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For Women in Union and Home



Mrs. Mary Emery has given \$500,000 to the Ohio Mechanics' Institute of Cincinnati.

* * *

Mrs. T. V. Morse, Chicago, is conducting a school which instructs working girls in the methods of eluding the wiles of men. Twelve girls have graduated from this new school, but they haven't been at work long enough to say whether or not this branch of education is effective.

* * *

Delight Weston, daughter of the president of the Terre Haute Paper Company, and a recent graduate of Smith College, was given a balloon as a graduating present. She is the first American woman to own a balloon.

* * *

Mme. Nordica's fee for her services as songstress at a dinner given to King Edward and Queen Alexandra by Ambassador and Mrs. Reid was 500 guineas, or \$2,625. This is the largest amount ever paid to a singer on a similar occasion on that side of the ocean.

* * *

Mrs. Edward G. Law has been successful in establishing a school of landscape gardening for women near Groton, Mass. It is the only school of the kind in this country, and is approached in Europe only by the school of horticulture for women conducted by Lady Warwick in England. Mrs. Law works over seventeen acres. She has a large garden and several large greenhouses. She gives a two-years' course. She teaches the care of the garden and greenhouses, and there is instruction in trees and shrubs and flowers of every kind. There also is a series of lectures, and the students lay out parts of the estate in gardens. They also draw plans of gardens on paper, and make cardboard miniature estates.

* * *

The Bar Association of Louisiana held its annual meeting a few months ago. One question discussed was the desirability of making some change in Louisiana antediluvian laws regarding the property rights of married women. The legislature is based on the Code Napoleon. The husband has the sole control of all his wife's property and earnings, and she is subject to all sorts of antiquated disabilities.

* * *

Miss Nellie Phildrick, of East Cambridge, Mass., has had a special law made for her. For eighteen years she was chief clerk in the East Cambridge Probate Court, but could not be made assistant because of the law limiting the office to males. For her benefit a law was rushed through the legislature making women eligible to the position, and she was immediately promoted.

* * *

The rather lazy young man was telling the pretty girl that he envied women their idleness, and that he would like to have been born a woman. The girl tossing her head and snorting, answered: "You'd like to be a woman! Oh, yes! Just try it for a day! Fasten a blanket and counterpane 'round your legs; buckle a strap 'round your waist so tight that you can't draw a full breath or eat a hearty meal; have your hair all loose and fluffy, so that it keeps tickling your ears and getting into your eyes; wear high-heeled shoes and gloves a size too small for you; cover your face with a veil full of spots, that make you squint; fix a huge hat on with pins, so that every time the wind blows it pulls your hair out by the roots; and then, without any pockets, and with a three-inch square of lace to blow your nose with, go for a walk and enjoy yourself. You would like it."

Household Hints and Recipes.

Sore Throat.—The juice of a lemon mixed with honey in a breakfast cupful of hot water is an invaluable specific for sore throat and that hacking cough which is so troublesome to many in damp weather. Pure lemon juice is a capital remedy, too, for biliousness and bilious headaches.

Accidents.—If a child is injured or stunned by a fall or a blow, take him at once to the open air. Lay him flat on his back, the head slightly higher than the body. Put cold water or ice about the head and prepare a hot mustard bath for the feet. If the child remains in a stupor it may be necessary to apply warm water to the body. The same treatment should be given to an adult, though the treatment can be more heroic.

Dandruff Cure.—One large tablespoonful sulphur; one pint soft water; boil twenty minutes, let settle and strain. Use every day on hair freely. Will cure dandruff and falling hair.

Soft Molasses Cake.—One cupful of molasses, one egg, one-half teaspoonful salt, one-half teaspoonful of ginger and cinnamon, two cupfuls of flour, one tablespoonful of soda, one-quarter cupful milk, one-half cupful melted shortening. Beat egg, molasses, and soda together three minutes. Mix and sift spices and ginger with flour. Add one-half of first, then one-half of milk, then other half of flour, then rest of milk, and last the melted shortening. Bake cake in a shallow buttered pan for forty minutes.

Salad Dressing.—One teaspoonful of flour, three tablespoonfuls of sugar, one teaspoonful of salt, one of dry mustard or two of prepared mustard, a dash of red pepper; mix together, beat the yolks of three eggs light, add a teacupful of vinegar. Cook all together in double boiler until it thickens, add a heaping teaspoonful of butter, beat well. Let cool and if convenient add a little either sweet or sour cream; not milk.

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This bank will open accounts in the name of two individuals, for instance, man and wife, either of whom may deposit money for, or draw against the account.

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Capital actually paid up in cash	\$1,000,000 00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	\$1,504,498 68
Deposits June 30, 1909	\$36,793,234 04
Total Assets	\$39,435,681 38

Remittances may be made by Draft, Post Office, or Wells Fargo & Co's. Money Orders, or coin by Express.

Office Hours: 10 o'clock a. m. to 3 o'clock p. m., except Saturdays to 12 o'clock noon, and Saturday evenings from 7 o'clock p. m. to 8 o'clock p. m., for receipt of deposits only.

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San Francisco	\$32.50	Suisun	\$32.50
Sacramento	32.50	Davis	32.50
Lathrop	32.50	Napa	32.75
Stockton	32.50	Santa Rosa	33.60
Tracy	32.50	Calistoga	33.95

Greatly reduced rates from other points in California. Tickets sold daily May 25 to Sept. 30, and cover two months' trip going and coming via the famous

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Stopovers going and coming. Many other routes at slightly higher rates for you to select from. Write or call on our nearest agent for full details of service, etc., or address

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LIST OF UNION OFFICES.

*Linotype Machines.

†Monotype Machines.

‡Simplex Machines.

- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.
 (116) Althof & Bahls, 330 Jackson.
 (37) Altwater Printing Co., 2555 Mission.
 (52) American Printing Co., 88 First.
 (79) Arrow Printing Co., 2325 California.
 (1) Art Printery, The, 1208 Golden Gate Ave.
 (211) Associated Printing and Supply Co., 711 Sansome.
 (172) Automatic Printing Co., 422 Sacramento.
 (48) Baldwin & McMahon, 166 Valencia.
 (185) Banister & Oster, 320 McAllister.
 (7) *Barry, Jas. H. Co., 1122-1124 Mission.
 (16) Bartow, J. S., 88 First.
 (82) Baumann Printing Co., 120 Church.
 (73) *Belcher & Phillips, 509-511 Howard.
 (6) Benson, Charles W., 1134 Tennessee.
 (14) Ben Franklin Press, 184 Erie.
 (139) Bien, San Francisco (Danish-Norwegian) 643 Stevenson.
 (89) Boehme & McCreedy, 513 1/2 Octavia.
 (99) *Bolte & Braden, 50 Main.
 (196) Borgel & Downie, 718 Mission.
 (104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
 (166) Brower-Morse Co., 136 Fern Ave.
 (93) Brown & Power, 327 California.
 (3) *Brunt, Walter N. Co., 860 Mission.
 (4) Buckley & Curtin, 38 Mint Ave.
 (176) California Press, 50 Main.
 (10) *Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Battery and Commercial.
 (11) *Call, The, Third and Market.
 (71) Canessa Printing Co., 635 Montgomery.
 (90) *Carlisle, A. & Co., 251-253 Bush.
 (39) Collins, C. J., 3358 Twenty-second.
 (97) Commercial Art Co., 53 Third.
 (206) Cottle Printing Co., 2589 Mission.
 (41) Coast Seamen's Journal, 44-46 East.
 (142) *Crockett, H. S. Co., 230-240 Brannan.
 (25) *Daily News, Ninth near Folsom.
 (157) Davis, H. L. Co., 251 Kearny.
 (12) Dettner Press, 451 Bush.
 (178) Dickinson & Faist, 1442 O'Farrell.
 (179) *Donaldson & Moir, 330 Jackson.
 (46) Eastman & Co., 2792 Pine.
 (54) Elite Printing Co., 897 Valencia.
 (62) Eureka Press, Inc., 718 Mission.
 (53) Foster & Ten Boesch, 340 Howard.
 (101) Francis-Valentine Co., 285 Thirteenth.
 (180) Frank Printing Co., 1353 Post.
 (203) *Franklin Linotype Co., 509 Sansome.
 (78) Gabriel-Meyerfield Co., Battery and Sacramento.
 (121) *German Demokrat, 51 Third.
 (75) Gille Co., 2257 Mission.
 (56) *Gilmartin & Co., Ecker and Stevenson.
 (212) Golden Gate Printing Co., 63 McAllister.
 (17) Golden State Printing Co., 1842 Sutter.
 (140) Goldwin Printing Co., 1757 Mission.
 (193) Gregory, E. L., 245 Drumm.
 (190) Griffith, E. B., 581 Valencia.
 (122) Guedet Printing Co., 966 Market.
 (127) *Halle R. H., 68 Fremont.
 (36) Hanak Hargens Co., 562 Fulton.
 (20) Hancock Bros., 227 Bush.
 (158) *Hanson Printing Co., 259 Natoma.
 (19) *Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.
 (47) Hughes, E. C. Co., 147-151 Minna.
 (150) *International Printing Co., 330 Jackson.
 (66) Jalumstein Printing Co., 514 Turk.
 (98) Janssen Printing Co., 533 Mission.
 (124) Johnson & Twilley, 1272 Folsom.
 (21) Labor Clarion, 316 Fourteenth.
 (111) Lafontaine, J. R., 243 Minna.
 (168) Latham & Luray, 1216 Stockton.
 (50) Latham & Swallow, 510 Clay.
 (141) *La Voce del Popolo, 641 Stevenson.
 (57) *Leader, The, 643 Stevenson.
 (118) Livingston, L., 640 Commercial.
 (108) Levison Printing Co., 1540 California.
 (45) Liss, H. C., 500 Utah.
 (44) Lynch, James T., 28-30 Van Ness Avenue.
 (102) Mackey, E. L. & Co., 788 Mission.
 (175) Marnell & Co., 77 Fourth.
 (174) *Marshall Press, 809 Mission.
 (23) Majestic Press, 315 Hayes.
 (22) Mitchell, John J., 52 Second.
 (58) *Monahan, John, 311 Battery.
 (24) Morris, H. C., Commercial and Front.
 (159) *McCracken Printing Co., 806 Laguna.
 (55) McNeil Bros., 788 McAllister.
 (91) McNicoll, John R., 532 Commercial.
 (65) *Murdock Press, The, 68 Fremont.
 (115) *Myssell-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.
 (105) *Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.
 (208) *Neubarth, J. J., Fifteenth and Mission.
 (43) Nevin, C. W., 154 Fifth St.
 (86) O. K. Printing Co., 2299 Bush.
 (144) Organized Labor, 1122 Mission.
 (59) Pacific Heights Printery, 2484 Sacramento.
 (81) *Pernau Publishing Co., 423 Hayes.
 (70) *Phillips & Van Orden, 509-511 Howard.
 (110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
 (109) Primo Press, 67 First.
 (143) Progress Printing Co., 1004 Devisadero.
 (213) Rapid Printing Co., 340 Sansome.
 (64) Richmond Banner, The, 320 Sixth Avenue.
 (61) *Recorder, The, 643 Stevenson.
 (26) *Roesch Co., Louis, Fifteenth and Mission.
 (83) Samuel, Wm., 16 Larkin.
 (30) Sanders Printing Co., 443 Pine.
 (145) *San Francisco Newspaper Union, 818 Mission.
 (84) *San Rafael Independent, San Rafael, Cal.
 (194) San Rafael Tocsin, San Rafael, Cal.
 (154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom near Second.
 (125) *Shanley Co., The, 147-151 Minna.
 (13) *Shannon-Conmy Printing Co., 509 Sansome.
 (152) South City Printing Co., South San Francisco.
 (31) Springer & Co., 1039 Market.
 (28) *Stanley-Taylor Co., 554 Bryant.
 (29) Standard Printing Co., 324 Clay.
 (88) Stewart Printing Co., 480 Turk.
 (49) Stockwitz Printing Co., 1118 Turk.

- (63) Telegraph Press, 66 Turk.
 (187) *Town Talk, 88 First.
 (210) Travers, Chas. S. Co., 130 Kearny.
 (163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.
 (177) United Presbyterian Press, 1074 Guerrero.
 (85) Upton Bros. & Dalzelle, 144-154 Second.
 (171) Upham, Isaac Co., Seventeenth and Folsom.
 (33) *Van Cott, W. S., 88 First.
 (35) Wale Printing Co., 883 Market.
 (161) Western Press, Inc., 3211 Sixteenth.
 (34) Williams, Jos., 1215 Turk.
 (189) *Williams Printing Co., 406 Sutter.
 (112) Wolff, Louis A., 64 Elgin Park.

BOOKBINDERS.

- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.
 (116) Althof & Bahls, 330 Jackson.
 (128) Barry, Ed., 508 Commercial.
 (104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
 (93) Brown & Power Co., 327 California.
 (142) Crocker Co., H. S., 230-240 Brannan.
 (56) Gilmartin Co., Ecker and Stevenson.
 (19) Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.
 (47) Hughes, E. C., 147-151 Minna.
 (100) Kitchen, Jno. & Co., 67 First.
 (108) Levison Printing Co., 1540 California.
 (132) McIntyre, Jno. B., 1165 Howard.
 (131) Malloye, Frank & Co., 251-253 Bush.
 (115) Myssell-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.
 (105) Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.
 (110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
 (154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom near Second.
 (47) Slater, J. A., 725 Folsom.
 (28) Stanley-Taylor Co., 554 Bryant.
 (132) Thumblor & Rutherford, 721-723 Larkin.
 (163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.
 (171) Upham, Isaac Co., Seventeenth and Folsom.
 (85) Upton Bros. & Dalzelle, 144-154 Second.
 (133) Webster, Fred, Ecker and Stevenson.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

- (52) Atwood-Hinkins, 547 Montgomery.
 (27) Bingley, L. B., 1076 Howard.
 (37) Brown, Wm., Engraving Co., 140 Second.
 (36) California Photo Engraving Co., 141 Valencia.
 (30) Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Commercial and Battery.
 (29) Commercial Art Co., 53 Third.
 (28) Phoenix Photo-Engraving Co., 557 Clay.
 (44) Sierra Engraving Co., Commercial and Front.
 (38) Western Process Eng. Co., 369 Natoma.

ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

- Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Commercial and Battery.
 Hoffschneider Bros., 138 Second.

MAILERS.

- Rightway Mailing Agency, 860 Mission.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it at home.

- American Tobacco Company.
 Bekin Van & Storage Company.
 Butterick patterns and publications.
 Capitol Restaurant, 726 Turk.
 Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.
 Clark's Bakery, 439 Van Ness Avenue.
 Crescent Feather Co., Nineteenth and Harrison.
 Gunst, M. A., Cigar Stores.
 Hart, M., furnishing goods, 1548 Fillmore.
 Moraghan Oyster Company.
 National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.
 Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
 Sutro Baths.
 United Cigar Stores.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the Central Labor Council of Alameda County. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this list out and post it at home:

- All 10-cent Barber Shops.
 American Fuel Co.
 Barber Shop, 471 8th street.
 Becker Markets, 908 Washington and 519 13th streets.
 Bekin Van and Storage Company.
 Eagle Box Factory.
 Holstrom, horseshoer, 1320 San Pablo avenue.
 Marshall, Steel & Co., tailors, Berkeley.
 Pike Woolen Mills, tailors.
 Renacker, tailor, 418 San Pablo avenue.

Try one of our \$20.00 or \$25.00 suits to order. You'll pay \$30.00 or \$35.00 elsewhere. Union label. Neuhaus & Co., tailors, 506 Market St. ***

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

James B. Miller, monotype operator of Phillips & Van Orden, married Miss Grace Clark of the Calkins chapel on September 7th. Mr. Miller was surprised by his fellow workmen before the happy day. He was the recipient of a cut-glass berry set. It isn't often that two members of the union decide to enter the blissful state, and Mr. and Mrs. Miller's friends wish them a full measure of happiness and prosperity.

George S. Hollis was married to Miss Wilma S. Sullivan on the evening of September 9th in Mission Dolores Church. Miss Alice Sullivan, a sister of the bride, acted as bridesmaid, and J. W. Mullen was best man. Few members of No. 21 are more highly esteemed than Mr. Hollis, and he has served the organization with credit in various capacities. The "Call" chapel presented the couple with a cut-glass berry dish and a self-adjusting Morris chair. Congratulations are in order, and are heartily tendered.

If any member can supply the information when Thomas Craig, whose death was reported last week, served in the United States army, a request is made to communicate with the officers of the union. Mr. Craig's records were destroyed in the fire, and the Washington officials decline to consider an application for burial benefits until they know the name of the company, the regiment and the time.

James S. Turner of the Stanley-Taylor chapel is spending a month's vacation in Humboldt county, enjoying his favorite pastime—fishing.

E. R. Ormsby is enjoying several weeks' rest at Adams' Springs.

Miss H. A. Schiele of St. Louis Typographical Union is spending a couple of months in California visiting friends.

According to State Printer Shannon's report, filed with Governor Gillett last Monday, linotype machines saved the state \$146 a day during the last session of the legislature, as compared with the cost of production for the 1907 session. State text books cost California \$100,778.95 last year. Legislative printing is responsible for an expenditure of \$82,704.70. Regular department work cost \$70,457.70.

Mrs. Harry Smith of Denver visited San Francisco friends during the week. Before the lady married Mr. Smith, who operates on the Denver "Post," she represented Des Moines Typographical Union, No. 118, at the Syracuse convention of the I. T. U. in 1898.

Phil Johnson has received a letter from I. T. U. headquarters enclosing a list of fraternal-society publications printed in non-union offices, against whom Chicago Typographical Union is concentrating its efforts. The magazines known as the Blue and Gold books, heretofore union, are now printed in non-union shops. Members are asked to spread the information.

Francis Drake has been assigned the task of representing "The Evening Post" in the political reporting field during the coming campaign. W. Cowperthwaite has taken Mr. Drake's position in the proof room.

According to the Sacramento "Bee," John S. Doran of the S. P. O. press room, is minus his position, and the loss is coupled with the changes noted in this column last week.

At the next meeting the union will select a day for the referendum vote on the proposed I. T. U. constitutional amendments. There are four. First—To eliminate from the constitution all mention of typefounders. Second—To increase the number of printers necessary to obtain a charter from seven to ten. Third—To increase the third (or mailer) vice-president's salary from \$50 to \$100 per annum. Fourth—To reduce the required number of copies of appeals to the executive council from seven to three.

Houston Typographical Union will inaugurate an educational course for galley boys and apprentices.

DIRECTORY OF UNIONS

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on first Wednesday at 8 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters on second and fourth Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phone, Market 2853.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 92 Stuart. Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Garibaldi Hall, Broadway, between Kearny and Montgomery.

Bakers (Pie)—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Mission Turner Hall, 18th and Valencia.

Bakers, No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Barbers—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—2d Wednesdays, 225 Third.

Bartenders, No. 41—Meet Mondays, 1213 Market.

Bay and River Steamboatmen—Hdqs., 51 Stuart.

Beer Drivers, No. 227—Headquarters, 177 Capp; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays.

Beer Bottlers, No. 293—Headquarters, 177 Capp; meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters.

Bindery Women, No. 125—Meet 2d Friday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine), No. 162—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Boat Builders—2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Boiler Makers, No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.

Boiler Makers, No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.

Bookbinders, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero.

Boot and Shoe Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall.

Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 24th and Howard.

Bootblacks—1st and 3d Sundays, Garibaldi Hall.

Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Box Makers and Sawyers—1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

Brewery Workmen, No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Broom Makers—3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Butchers—Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters 314 14th.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cemetery Employees—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Wolf's Hall, Ocean View.

Cigar Makers—Headquarters, 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cloak Makers—Headquarters 1638 Eddy; meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays.

Cloth Hat and Cap Makers, No. 9—G. Brachman, 1142 Turk.

Cooks' Helpers—Headquarters, 133 Gough; meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays.

Cooks, No. 44—Meet Thursdays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 590 Eddy.

Coopers (Machine)—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Coopers, No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Drug Clerks, No. 472—Meet Fridays at 9 p. m., at 343 Van Ness Ave.

Electrical Workers, No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 395 Franklin.

Electrical Workers, No. 537—Meet Wednesdays, 46 Stuart.

Electrical Workers, No. 633—Meet Tuesdays, 395 Franklin.

Garment Cutters—Twin Peaks Hall, 1st and 3d Wednesdays.

Garment Workers, No. 131—Headquarters 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Gas Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays; Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays; office, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Hackmen—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Hatters—C. Davis, Secy., 1178 Market.

Horseshoers—2d and 4th Thursdays, 182 Church.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.

Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Sunday (10:30 a. m.), Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness Ave.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Temple, 14th and Guerrero.

Machine Hands—2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge, No. 1—J. Raymond Hooper, Secy., 842 Fulton.

Machinists, No. 68—Headquarters, 228 Oak; meet Wednesdays.

Mailers—Meet 4th Mondays at Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays; Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Ave.

Milkers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters, Helvetia Hall, 3964 Mission.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Molders, No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters 316 14th.

Moving Picture Projecting Machine Operators, No. 162—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, 68 Haight.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Newspaper Solicitors, No. 12,766—Jas. Moran, Secy., 1164 O'Farrell.

Paste Makers—1st and 3d Sundays, 441 Broadway.

Pattern Makers—Meet Alternate Saturdays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.

Pavers, No. 18—Meet 1st Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Post Office Clerks—Meet last Fridays, Polito Hall, 16th, between Dolores and Guerrero.

Photo Engravers, No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

Picture Frame Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Headquarters, 56 Mission; meet Wednesdays, Marine Engineers' Hall, 54 Stuart.

Press Feeders and Assistants—2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 397 Jessie.

Printing Pressmen, No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, Business Agent, 397 Jessie.

Rammermen—1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Retail Clerks, No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 807 Folsom.

Retail Shoe Clerks, No. 410—Meet Fridays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Riggers' Protective Union—Meet 1st Mondays, 10 Howard.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Mondays, 44 East.

Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Ship Drillers—Meet last Sunday, 114 Dwight.

Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—R. E. Franklin, 649 Castro.

Stable Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 807 Folsom near 4th.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Laundry Workers—1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3d Monday, 91 Stuart.

Street Railway Employees—Meet Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Sugar Workers—Meet 2d Sunday afternoon and 3d Thursday evening, 316 14th.

Tailors (Journeymen), No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Tanners—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 24th and Potrero Ave.

Teamsters—Headquarters, 536 Bryant; meet Thursday.

Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

Tobacco Workers—Miss Mae Kerrigan, 290 Fremont.

Typographical, No. 21—Headquarters, Rooms 122, 123, 124, Investors' Building, Fourth and Market.

L. Michelson, Secy., meet last Sunday, 316 14th.

Undertakers' Assistants—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 431 Duboce Ave.

Upholsterers—Tuesday, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Waiters, No. 30—Meet Wednesdays, 8:30 p. m., at headquarters, 590 Eddy.

Waitresses, No. 48—Meet Mondays, at headquarters, Pacific Building, Fourth and Market.

Water Workers, No. 12,306—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Lily Hall, 135 Gough.

Web Pressmen—4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

FAIR DAIRIES.

The Milkers' Union, No. 8861, announces that the following dairies are conforming to the regulations of the union respecting hours and wages and also use the label of the Milkers' Union.

American Dairy, Louis Kahn, 515 Charter Oak St.

Central Milk Company, 21st and Folsom.

Charles Dias, Wayland and Hamilton streets.

C. M. Johnson, 1278 Hampshire street.

Fairmount Dairy, Hyland and Mission Streets, John Brannen.

J. A. Christen & Sons, 1427 Valencia street.

Mt. Hamilton Dairy, Frank Marty, 901 Silver Ave.

Mrs. T. Emhoff, Portland Dairy, 325 Hanover.

New Boss Dairy, Jos. Kensel, Six Mile House.

Nick Hansen, California Dairy, 617 Amazon Ave.

People's Dairy, Martin Johnson, San Bruno road.

FAIR LIST

MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

Headquarters and secretaries' office, 68 Haight street.

At the weekly board meeting, held September 14th, President Harry Menke presiding, Messrs. W. Backstedt and D. Garvey were admitted to membership by initiation, and Messrs. E. E. Ewing of Local No. 10, Chicago, and J. F. Willey, were admitted on transfer. Applications for membership of Mrs. M. Twamley, Miss A. Fitton, W. F. Crawford, Miss T. Burgess, C. Nelson, L. R. Merrill, E. Suennen, and E. Wolfstein, were laid over one week.

Mr. R. Crosby was honorably erased from the roll of membership on September 14th, on account of enlistment in the U. S. naval service.

On account of the general employment of members on Admission Day, September 9th, and they being thereby prevented from attending the meeting of the union set for that date, no meeting was held. Such business as was to have been acted on—mainly the usual reports of the board of directors and various officers—will necessarily be postponed until the October meeting of the union.

Dues and assessments for the third quarter, amounting to \$1.90, are now due and payable before October 1, 1909. The assessments consist of death benefit assessment No. 6, levied on account of the death of the late member A. Beetz, and an assessment of 15 cents per member (payable by the entire membership of Local No. 6) in support of the United Hatters of North America. Payment of dues and assessments should be made to the financial secretary, Arthur S. Morey, 68 Haight street.

Members who are at liberty to accept engagements to parade during the Portola Festival week are requested to submit their names and respective instruments to the secretary. Such action on the part of disengaged members will be of convenience to the various contracting members that desire to engage required instrumentation.

Miss S. Van Derhoff, a member of the M. M. P. U. that was engaged as musical director for the "Merry Makers" Company, under management of Mr. Harry Bernard, desires to contra-

dict certain accounts said to be current regarding the cause of her withdrawal from any connection with the company. Miss Van Derhoff has addressed a letter to the board of directors, bearing on the matter, which will be submitted to any one desiring information on the subject.

The names of members selected for service with the next funeral band that may be required are herewith given as follows: Piccolo, J. S. Holmstrand; flutes, A. Logar and R. Logar; E flat clarinets, J. Green and C. Johnson; B flat clarinets, P. Duval, T. Ernst, H. A. Fitch, H. J. Geisel, G. S. Goeffert, J. C. Goetze, A. A. Greenbaum, M. Gumbert, R. G. Hans, H. P. Hansen, W. H. Helbig, A. C. Imhaus, L. Inglis and G. Jarve; cornets, R. Fernandez, R. Feykert, J. F. Fitzgerald, J. E. Foster, A. L. Fournier, A. E. Fouts and H. Galey; altos, J. Audemard, B. I. Barnett, F. N. Barney and A. M. Barratt; trombones, F. V. Merritt, A. S. Morey, C. A. McClure and M. S. Morse; baritones, H. Hospitalier, J. Kaiser and L. Klotz; tubas, H. Seiger, R. A. Silvas, C. G. Simmermacher and B. Spiller; small drums, M. Davis and S. Davis; gong, C. H. Dodge; bass drum, S. A. Douglas.

Members are advised, and particularly those whose names are given above, that they are required under the present law, to promptly notify the secretary in the event of not being able to, or not caring to serve on the above funeral band. Members that desire to serve are required to appear in the regulation union uniform, and with low pitch instruments.

He was the small son of a bishop, and his mother was teaching him the meaning of courage. "Supposing," she said, "there were twelve boys in the bedroom, and eleven got into bed at once, while the twelfth knelt down to say his prayers, that boy would show true courage." "Oh," said the young hopeful. "I know something that would be more courageous than that! Supposing there were twelve bishops in one bedroom, and one got into bed without saying his prayers!"

"No animal, except man, gloats over accumulations that are of no possible use to him."—J. Howard Moore.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE UNION MEN OF SAN FRANCISCO

We take this occasion to compliment the Labor Forces of San Francisco upon their splendid showing in the LABOR DAY PARADE. Never before has a body of men of this magnitude, marched through the streets of our city—and on all sides could be heard—words of approval, words of praise and cheers for their splendid demonstration.

To the BEER BOTTLERS' UNION, LOCAL No. 293, we offer our heartiest congratulations for being deservedly awarded our Silver Cup for the best appearance in parade.

Being firm adherents to Union Principles—and strong believers in Unionism—we shall always do everything in our power to further their aim.

With best wishes for the success of UNIONISM, we are, yours for UNITY,

B. KATSCHINSKI

PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO.

"THE GREATEST SHOE HOUSE IN THE WEST"

825 MARKET STREET Near 4th, opposite Stockton St.
SAN FRANCISCO'S UNION SHOE STORE

Men's Suits For Fall

A suit of clothes that show style and quality in every line.

Every one of these suits is built to sell for more money than we ask—built for looks, long wear and lasting satisfaction.

A big variety of Styles, Patterns and Materials at

\$20
Twenty Dollars
\$20

IN OUR BOYS' DEPARTMENT

Mothers will find complete and timely apparel for the boy—either for school or dress. Our values are very hard to equal.

"What We Sell We Guarantee"

The
Clarion

INCORPORATED

867-869 Market St.
Opposite Powell

We have Discontinued our Fillmore Street Store

THE OLDEST TRADE UNIONIST.

Boston branch of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers believes that G. F. Roebuck of Taunton, a member of that union, who is eighty-three years of age and has held a union card of that society continuously for sixty-three years, is the oldest trades unionist, both in point of age and membership. A few days ago President John E. Nolan and a committee of the union journeyed to his home and presented him with a framed emblem and key of the organization.

"Some people think that it is an evidence of a superior mind not to show appreciation of anything that is said or done, but in this they are decidedly mistaken. Lack of appreciation is caused either by ignorance and narrowmindedness or by jealousy, and in either case is not a credit to the individual who manifests it. A liberal, broadminded man will always show appreciation of efforts made to please him, while the small-souled person invariably goes round with his little 'hammer' out ready for instant use."

Inquiring Lady: "How much milk does your cow give a day?" Truthful Boy: "'Bout eight quarts, lady." Inquiring Lady: "And how much of that do you sell?" Truthful Boy: "'Bout twelve quarts, lady."

Benevolent Old Man: "I am sorry, Johnny, to see you have a black eye." Promising Youth: "You go home and be sorry for your own little boy—he's got two!"